

Tunisian premier arrives in Morocco

MARRAKESH (R) — Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Baccouche arrived in this Arab mountain town Sunday carrying a message for King Hassan from President Zine Al Abdine Ibn Ali, the official MAP news agency reported. Baccouche's visit follows a visit to Tunisia last month by Moroccan Prime Minister Azeddine Laraki and comes at a time of shifting regional alliances in the Maghreb. Ibn Ali is to visit Morocco's arch-rival Algeria Monday on his first trip out of the country since becoming president on Nov. 7 last year when Habib Bourguiba was declared senile and unfit to govern. In another development, the Algerian-backed Polisario Liberation Front, fighting a 12-year-old desert war for the independence of the Western Sahara, has called on Morocco to enter direct talks to end the conflict. The Algerian APS news agency reported Sunday that the Polisario's executive committee, at a meeting Thursday, repeated its willingness to work with the United Nations to bring peace to the former Spanish colony.

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Regent congratulates new Cypriot president

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Sunday sent a cable to Cypriot President George Vassilou congratulating him on his election as president. Prince Hassan praised relations between both countries and expressed hope that ties would be further developed. Prince Hassan wished the Cypriot president continued good health and the Cypriot people further progress and prosperity.

Saudi leader holds talks with Hmoud

RIYADH (Petra) — Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz received in Riyadh Sunday Jordanian Minister of Agriculture Marwan Hmoud and reviewed with him bilateral relations in the field of agriculture. Hmoud earlier held similar talks with his Saudi counterpart Abdul Rahman Ibn Abdul Aziz Al Sheik. Hmoud arrived in Riyadh Saturday to discuss exchange of agricultural products between Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

French minister begins visit

AMMAN (Petra) — French Minister of Telecommunications Gerard Longuet arrived Sunday in Amman at the head of a delegation on a working visit. Longuet will spend two days of talks with Minister of Transport and Telecommunications Khaled Al Haj Hassan and other officials.

Demonstration at Israel embassy in Brussels

BRUSSELS (AP) — Two hundred people demonstrated Sunday outside the Israeli embassy to protest "the barbarian repression" of the Israel army in the occupied Arab territories. The protesters disbanded peacefully after chanting slogans against Israel and in favour of Palestinian rights.

Two hanged in Tehran

NICOSIA (R) — Two men were hanged Sunday in a north Tehran square where they had planted a bomb. Iran's national news agency IRNA reported. IRNA gave no further details but several people were killed and dozens injured when a car bomb exploded in front of a hospital on Tajrish Square in December 1985. The hangings brought to 14 the number of Iranians executed since last December.

Ozal in Iran

NICOSIA (R) — Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal arrived in Tehran Sunday for three days of talks on the Iran-Iraq war and economic cooperation. Iran's national news agency IRNA reported. IRNA said Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi welcomed Ozal after he flew into Tehran's international airport with a 35-member delegation. Ozal, who is due to visit Iraq in April, told the agency earlier that Turkey would remain neutral in the war between its two neighbours.

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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جريدة تأمين يومية سياسية تصدر بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية العربية (الرأي)

Mellor: Iran embargo in sight

BAHRAIN (R) — The Soviet Union appears ready to agree to a U.N. arms embargo against Iran and a Security Council resolution could be in place within three weeks, a British minister said Sunday. David Mellor, minister of state for foreign affairs, said Britain would be prepared to consider a demand from Moscow that an embargo come into force after a 30- to 60-day waiting period to allow for further negotiations to end the Iran-Iraq war (See page 2). "If that is the price that the Soviet Union wishes to extract to agree to the resolution, then I guess we shall have to agree it is a price worth paying," Mellor told reporters. The British minister, touring the Middle East to discuss the Gulf war and efforts to solve the Palestinian crisis, also condemned what he called Israeli brutality in occupied territories. He said television pictures of Israeli soldiers breaking the arms of Palestinian youths, widely shown in Western Europe and the United States, had been particularly shocking. Mellor is due in Amman Monday on a two-day official visit.

Settlers, soldiers storm Arab village, kill 3 Palestinians

ABUD, occupied West Bank (Agencies) — Jewish settlers and army soldiers clashed with Palestinians in this West Bank village and three Arabs were shot to death, the army said Sunday.

Details of the incident Saturday night were sketchy. Soldiers twice turned away an AP reporter who tried to enter the village 30 kilometres northwest of Jerusalem to question witnesses.

The army confirmed armed settlers were in Abud, and Arab reports said the victims died from civilians' bullets.

Another incident involving settlers was reported about the same time in Ein Arik, near Ramallah, but there were no deaths or injuries.

According to two Abud residents who did not see the clash but said they learned of it from neighbours, about 15 military and civilian vehicles entered Abud about 9:30 p.m. They were preceded by a bulldozer which knocked down a rock barrier across the road.

The two witnesses, who de-

clined to be identified, told the AP they heard gunshots. They said they were told soldiers and civilians were doing a lot of shooting in the village of 3,000. One victim was shot in his house, and the other outside, they said, adding that the incident did not end until about 2 a.m.

Officials in the Ramallah hospital said the two victims died about midnight. They were identified as Raed Mahmud Awad Bargouti, 17, shot in the head, and his cousin Ahmad Ibrahim Mustafa Bargouti, 22, shot in the stomach. Another victim, 17-year-old Majed Al Atrash from Halhoul, died at Jerusalem's Mokassed hospital.

An Arab source, who spoke with a relative of one victim, said villagers also blamed the settlers. At Ein Arik, villagers said six carloads of settlers entered the

(Continued on page 5)

2 killed in Israeli attack on Palestinian boat; 3 escape

TYRE, Lebanon (Agencies) — Two Palestinian commandos heading for an attack on Israel were killed and three swam to safety when an Israeli gunboat sank their dinghy off the Lebanese coast, police said Sunday.

The vessel was spotted by an Israeli naval patrol off this southern town Saturday night, police said.

"There was a clash. Two of the guerrillas were killed while three swam to the shore," said one source quoted by Reuters.

The commando squad belonged to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, PFLP-GC, police said.

The PFLP-GC had claimed responsibility for an attack on an army base in northern Israel by a commando who flew a motorized hang-glider across the border from southeast Lebanon Dec. 26.

Six Israeli soldiers were killed and eight wounded by hand grenades and gunfire before the commando was shot and killed.

In Tel Aviv, an army spokesman said Sunday a naval patrol off the Tyre coast sank a boat that was on its way to attack Israel, but did not say if it carried Palestinians or how many casualties there were.

Several Palestinian groups

Fears of 'war of cities' raised in Gulf

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iran and Iraq accused each other Sunday of hitting civilian targets in their 7½-year-old war and both said they would attack towns and cities in reprisal.

Diplomats in the region said they feared a full-scale resumption of the "war of the cities" in which thousands of civilians were killed earlier in the war when Iran and Iraq launched air, artillery and missile strikes on cities.

Teheran Radio said Iranian jets bombed a petrochemical plant and other targets near the southern Iraqi city of Basra Sunday in retaliation for Iraqi air raids that killed 26 Iranians.

In Baghdad, a military communiqué said Iraqi missiles, aircraft and artillery would bombard all Iranian towns and cities until further notice in retaliation for Iranian attacks on its border towns.

The diplomats noted that the tone of the threats and counter-

charges was reminiscent of the war of the cities, which ended by mutual but unofficial agreement early last year.

Iran threatened reprisal attacks on Baghdad and Basra for an Iraqi air raid which it said killed 25 civilians and injured many others in the western Kurdish town of Saqqez Saturday. Baghdad denied its jets attacked Saqqez.

Iran also said one person was killed and several injured in an Iraqi raid on a non-military area near Tehran. Iraq said its jets set ablaze a major oil refinery in the raid as part of its policy to destroy Iran's economic installations.

Teheran residents reported black smoke rising from the direction of Rey refinery, south of the Iranian capital, for at least two hours after the Iraqi attack.

The Rey complex, with an output capacity of 220,000 barrels a day, is Iran's second largest operating refinery and has been bombed several times since the war broke out in September 1980.

The Iraqi communiqué said Sunday's decision to attack Iranian cities followed 24 hours of intensive Iranian shelling of Iraqi civilian areas.

This is the first abduction that

Crown Prince underlines Jordan's interest in developing Arab-Soviet ties

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Sunday voiced Jordan's delight in hosting an Arab-Soviet dialogue next month as part of activities of the Arab Thought Forum (ATF), and said that such meetings were bound to promote bilateral cooperation and enhance ties of friendship between the Arab World and the Soviet Union.

The Regent, speaking at a meeting with a visiting Soviet delegation led by Religious Affairs Council Chairman Constantine Kharachev, said Jordan believes in "middle-ground policy" and "pluralism, which helps to enrich the cultural movement" and therefore the Amman-based ATF was calling on Soviet scientists and scholars to take part in its meetings.

The Crown Prince said the December meeting in Moscow between His Majesty King Hussein and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev was in harmony with this course of policy.

The ATF takes interest in



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Sunday confers with a Soviet delegation headed by Constantine Kharachev (third from left)

in a meeting attended by Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat (second from left)

this respect.

Kharachev paid tribute to King

(Continued on page 5)

Shultz speaks of 'promising package'

CAIRO (Agencies) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz held three hours of talks on Middle East peace ideas with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak Sunday and said: "We both feel that we have a package that is promising."

His remarks to reporters indicated he felt he had made headway in Cairo with proposals that appeared to have run into problems earlier in Israel, Jordan and Syria.

Shultz and Mubarak met with aides present for three hours before the secretary of state flew back to Israel to continue his peace mission.

"As our ideas develop, I think I can say we both feel that we have a package that is promising," Shultz said after the talks at Egypt's presidential palace in suburban Heliopolis.

U.S. officials said he would not be going to Saudi Arabia on his present mission, but Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy was likely to go to Riyadh and Damascus in a few days.

The officials also discounted speculation that Shultz might hold talks with Palestinian representatives as part of his shuttle.

Shultz ran up earlier against solid insistence from Arab officials that an international conference, grouping the big powers, Arab states, Israelis and Palestinians, was the only appropriate forum.

Israel's ruling coalition is deeply split on the conference proposal.

Early Sunday, Shultz held separate talks with Israeli Prime

Minister Yitzhak Shamir, flatly

considered to a conference, and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, who favours the idea as an umbrella for peace talks.

Shultz said Mubarak urged Reagan in Washington last month to send him on his current mission "and we have taken his advice."

Washington has not published details of its ideas, which centre on Palestinian "self-rule" in the occupied territories to pave the

(Continued on page 5)

Pravda: START can be ready in time for summit

MOSCOW (R) — Pravda said Sunday that a superpower treaty reducing strategic nuclear missiles could be ready for signing at a spring summit and wondered why doubts had been expressed on the American side.

The Communist Party newspaper said the Soviet Foreign Ministry had been surprised by President Ronald Reagan's remark that he doubted the strategic arms reduction treaty (START) would be ready for signing at the Moscow summit.

Pravda added, however, that Moscow linked the signing of a strategic arms treaty with a simultaneous agreement to continue observing the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile system (ABM) treaty limiting missile defences.

The Kremlin says the ABM treaty, strictly interpreted, forbids development of a space-based missile defence system such as the Reagan administration's "Star Wars" project.

Vassiliou sworn in, proposes talks with Turkish premier

NICOSIA (R) — New Cypriot President George Vassiliou was sworn in Sunday and invited Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal to talks on reunification of the divided island.

"I consider it necessary to have as soon as possible, a personal meeting with... Mr. Ozal at a place and date of his choice," Vassiliou told parliament after the swearing-in ceremony.

Vassiliou, a millionaire economist, was elected last Sunday by the island's Greek-Cypriot voters after a hotly debated campaign that centred on reunifying the island, divided since 1974 when Turkish troops occupied the northern sector.

The new president told journalists talks with Ozal should include such issues as the withdrawal of Turkish troops and settlers from northern Cyprus.

The Turkish occupation followed a short-lived coup engineered by the military junta then ruling Greece. Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash declared an independent republic in 1983, a move recognised only by Turkey.

"We hope to have Turkish-Cypriot members of parliament with us again soon... to build a better, peaceful future," he said. Vassiliou named a new cabinet, retaining only Foreign Minister George Iacovou from the previous government, and promised to root out inefficiency during his five-year term.

Clergymen vow to step up anti-apartheid activities

BONTEHEUWEL, South Africa (R) — Anti-apartheid church leaders vowed Sunday to step up their opposition to the South African government after a crackdown on black dissent, even if it meant being sent to prison.

Black Nobel Peace Prize winner Archbishop Desmond Tutu and coloured (mixed-race) churchman Allan Boesak said the church must take a greater role following the virtual banning of 17 anti-apartheid groups last week.

"Let us no longer pussyfoot around this issue. This is an illegitimate government that deserves no authority and does not have it... that deserves no obedience and must not get it. The church must show another way," Boesak told a service in Cape Town's Bonteheuwel township called to protest the curbs.

Mandela, leader of the African National Congress, was jailed for life in 1964 for plotting to overthrow white rule. Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, hinted that the churches would

call for civil disobedience against the government.

The purpose of my address is purely one: when we call upon our people from the church to engage in acts of civil disobedience... that our people will be obedient not to our voice but to the voice of God and that we shall rise up to do what is necessary in the name of God," he said.

"For myself, I will defy these laws and I will call upon our people to defy them also," Boesak told the multiracial congregation of about 300 people.

"If I have to go to jail for this step so be it... I would rather go to jail and be in the company of Nelson Mandela than sit in the tricameral parliament and be in the company of (President) P.W. Botha," he said.

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National Congress, was jailed for life in 1964 for plotting to overthrow white rule.

The Afrikaner communiqué said Sunday's decision to attack Iranian cities followed 24 hours of intensive Iranian shelling of Iraqi civilian areas.

"Abduction imperils Shi'ites"

A senior Lebanese militia official said Sunday the abduction of Higgins had imperilled Lebanon's Shi'ite Muslim sect.

"This is the first abduction that

Khartoum hints of links between rebels and relief agencies

KHARTOUM (Agencies) — Sudan's army, embarrassed by publicity over its seizure of British-donated relief trucks, said Sunday that aid agencies were giving food to anti-government rebels operating in the famine-stricken south.

An armed forces spokesman told the official Sudan News Agency (SUNA) that troops who overran a rebel camp in the Equatoria region Thursday found 600 bags of sorghum of the type distributed by some relief agencies in the area.

Asked by Reuters whether the statement suggested that the agencies were giving the rebels food, the spokesman said: "That is what it means. We know that it is happening."

He did not say the agencies nor say what action the government might take.

Khartoum newspapers have frequently suggested that foreign relief agencies in the south had secret links with the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA). But Sunday's statement was the first of its kind by the armed forces.

The daily Al Rayah said the statement confirmed suspicions of direct links between some agencies and the SPLA, which has been fighting in the south since 1983 to overthrow the Khartoum government.

Al Rayah, organ of the militant opposition National Islamic Front party, said security authorities were stepping up efforts to expose these links, but it gave no details.

Earlier this month, the Sudanese army commandeered 15 British-supplied trucks used by a consortium of eight relief agencies operating in the south.

Sudan initially reacted to London's strongly-worded protests by

denying the widely-published incident ever occurred but later said misinterpreted orders from Khartoum to local commanders were to blame.

Diplomatic and relief sources told Reuters 14 of the 15 trucks had been returned but some were in poor condition.

They believed the army seized the trucks to transport troops and supplies as part of a campaign to recapture the Equatoria town of Kapoeta, in rebel hands since Jan. 12.

Earlier this month the government upheld an expulsion order on four foreign relief agencies operating in the mainly animist and Christian south.

All four have Christian links and were accused of infringing national security. Unconfirmed press reports also said they were involved in illegal missionary activities.

Ethiopian pilot 'defects'

An Ethiopian airlines pilot trainee landed a Cessna aircraft at Khartoum airport and asked for asylum in Sudan, an official source said Sunday.

The source said Gabre Getafion, 22, was handed over to Sudanese security authorities and the plane, which belonged to Ethiopian Airlines, was cordoned off under guard at the airport.

Other informants said Getafion decided to defect to Sudan Saturday, while on a training flight in the small aircraft.



Palestinians armed with slingshots fire marbles at Israeli soldiers in the occupied West Bank

Protests in Halhoul end in blood and bullets outside Hebron hospital

HEBRON, occupied West Bank (R) — It started with gunfire in a clash between Israeli soldiers and Palestinian demonstrators in a nearby village.

It ended with the army cornering stone-throwing protesters outside a hilltop hospital whose doctors frantically tried to revive a clinically-dead protester.

Such scenes Saturday in the occupied West Bank have become almost commonplace since the Palestinian uprising that erupted Dec. 9.

At least 77 Palestinians have been killed in the uprising — two Sunday.

The army has begun to seal off trouble spots from journalists, declaring them closed military zones and leaving reporters to glean much of their information from hospitals.

Saturday's incident began in the town of Halhoul, six kilometres from Hebron, with soldiers advancing at about one p.m. on scores of Palestinians throwing rocks and defiantly waving a Palestinian flag.

The protesters retreated into the town, pursued by gunfire between buildings and across open areas studded with olive trees. An army helicopter circles overhead and hastily-erected

barricades were torn down. Casualties poured into Hebron's Alia Hospital.

Young men, expecting an army onslaught, gathered outside the two-storey building, scarves wrapped around their heads.

Ten medics crowded around 22-year-old baker Abdulla Al Bao, a casualty of the Halhoul shooting, some yelling for suction, others pounding his chest to restart his heart. Women cried in the hallway outside.

"He arrived dead. They're trying to resuscitate him," said a doctor above the din. "For me, I am hoping."

At 2:15 p.m. Bao was pronounced dead and the army arrived.

People screamed "jays" (army). Doctors tried to comfort the dead man's shrieking mother and relatives carried away the body.

Outside, the young Palestinians were pushing two large communal refuse bins down the hill at a jeep. A barrage of rocks followed and gunfire crackled anew.

As more wounded were making their way into the emergency room, three rocks flew over the beds. A crowd of angry Palestinians burst in and made straight

for a terrified man with blood pouring from his head.

Staff tried to stop the altercation, but the group led the bleeding man from the ward.

"He's a collaborator (with the army)," said one doctor.

For more than two hours gunfire alternated with the duller sound of tear-gas launchers as the Israeli soldiers pushed their way up the hill.

More protesters came in, hit in the skirmishes — a man with a bloody finger stump, another with a bullet in the arm among them.

The troops flushed Palestinians out from behind the hospital. Two casualties aged 15 and 20 were brought with groin and chest wounds, the latter in an army jeep.

It was nearly 4:30 p.m. when six men were captured outside the hospital and taken away, shirts and sweaters wrapped over their heads.

Women ran out of the building to try and prevent them being led away, but soldiers pushed them back and slammed the front door.

Less than 10 minutes later, it was quiet and many of the soldiers were on their way back down the hill. The hospital itself was not hit by gunfire.

The teachers say their presence during demonstrations causes Israeli soldiers, who are under heavy criticism for brutality, to restrain themselves in action.

U.S. diplomats privately say they have warned the Ramallah group not to involve themselves in street clashes because they were likely to be hurt or face legal proceedings.

An American professor at nearby Birzeit University was fined by an Israeli military court last year on charges of direct involvement in a Ramallah demonstration.

Black boxes from crashed Boeing found in Cyprus

recovered from the crash site, just below a 950-metre peak 25 kilometres north of Nicosia.

Nazir Borman, the northern state's works, transport and tourism minister, told Reuters Saturday he believed a technical fault may have caused the crash.

In Istanbul, Talya board member Esref Alacayir told a news conference his firm did not believe bad weather was the cause. He did not elaborate.

A DC-10 chartered by Talya arrived at Ercan Sunday to take about 140 Finnish tourists, scheduled to have flown on the Boeing 727, back to Helsinki.

Airport officials said the DC-10, operated by the Istanbul-based company Bogazici, would return from Helsinki with more Finnish tourists.

At least eight bodies have been

recovered from the crash site, just below a 950-metre peak 25 kilometres north of Nicosia.

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WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* A photo exhibition about architecture in Spain at the Spanish Cultural Centre (until March 31).

* An exhibition of prints by Rima Farah at the Gallery of the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel (until Feb. 29).

* An exhibition to commemorate German composers Heinrich Schutz and Johann Bach at Yarmouk University (until March 3).

* An exhibition entitled "From Gothenburg to Electronics" at Goethe Institute (runs through March 8).

* An exhibition of Jordanian industrial products at the Greater Amman Municipality (runs through March 4).

* Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 316334, 817534.

JAPANESE FILMS

* Japanese film show (subtitled in Arabic) at 7:30 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre.

FEATURE FILM

* "Born Yesterday" at 7:00 p.m. at the American Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre .. Tel. 6610267

American Centre .. 641371

British Council .. 641520

French Cultural Centre .. 637009

Goethe Institute .. 641993

Soviet Cultural Centre .. 644203

Spanish Cultural Centre .. 624049

Turkish Cultural Centre .. 639777

Haifa Arts Centre .. 661195

Hussein Arts Centre .. 667166

Top Twenty .. 21:30 News Summary:

Outlook .. 21:30 Stockmarket Report

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HOME BRIEFS

ROYAL DECREE: A Royal Decree was issued approving the government's appointment of Issa Omari as director general of the Civil Registration and Passports Departments. Minister of Interior Rajai Dajani announced the appointment of Abdul Rahim Ghobari as assistant director for the Civil Registration Department, and Adnan Nabulsi as assistant for the Passports Department.

FAKE DRUGS: The Ministry of Health has taken new measures to stop the smuggling of medicine into Jordan from neighbouring Arab countries. A report in Sawi Al Shaab Arabic daily said that most of the smuggled medicine which is being sold in the black market is expired. The ministry is now stepping up its search campaign in the Kingdom's pharmacies and drug stores to stop this practice.

BILATERAL: Public Security Director General Lieutenant General Abdul Hadi Al Majali Sunday received Yugoslav Ambassador to Jordan Zoran Popovic and discussed with him matters of bilateral concern.

KHASAWNEH: Minister of Information Hani Khasawneh received in his office Sunday Canada's Ambassador to Jordan Michael Bell to discuss matters of bilateral concern.

ILO MEETING: The cabinet Sunday approved the formation of the Jordanian delegation to the International Labour Organisation's 16th annual session, due to be held in Baghdad on March 7.

Minister of Water and Irrigation: Minister of Water and Irrigation has embarked on preparations for a regional seminar on water and water resources.

DELEGATION RETURNS: A joint tourist and information delegation Sunday returned home after concluding a week-long visit to Morocco, during which they discussed bilateral cooperation with Moroccan officials.

KUWAITIS: A delegation from Kuwait's police and traffic department Sunday visited the police licensing department at Marka and toured its various departments.

ROTEN FOOD: The health department at Irbid Municipality has destroyed a quantity of food found to be unfit for human consumption. A municipality spokesman said that the food was collected during municipal inspection of food stores in the city of Irbid.

CONFERENCE: Jordan will take part in a regional conference on education to be held in the United Arab Emirates in April. The Ministry of Education's director of the curriculum department Ahmad Hiyasat will represent the ministry at the four-day meeting.

FILMS: The Jerash branch of the Jordan Cooperative Organisation in cooperation with Jerash education department and the West German Friedrich Naumann Institute, are currently showing films on the cooperative movement and agricultural development in Jordan to Jerash farmers and villagers in the district.

GRADUATES: Participants in a six month programme on the development of administrative skills, organised by the Ministry of Agriculture in cooperation with the United States Agency for International Development graduated Sunday.

MISSION: Jordan's round-the-world traveller Walid Amaireh has arrived in Baghdad from Jordan. Amaireh who is making around-the-world trip on foot in three stages expects to complete his mission in eight years.

BOOKS: Mu'ta University's civilian wing has opened a book exhibition organised in cooperation with Jordanian publishers. On display for several days are 10,000 books and publications including children's books for the benefit of university staff and students.

OPENING: Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Yousef Hamdan Al Jaby Monday opens a new vegetable market, a bus terminal and a crafts centre in Mafraq. The minister will also inaugurate Rihab municipality's new premises.

SOUTHERN ROAD: The cabinet has allocated JD 1.5 million for the construction and expansion of the Ma'an-Ras Al Nagab road. The 75-kilometre road comprises four lanes.

TV: The director general of the Jordan Company for Television, Radio and Cinema Production, Ijawad Maraqi, has returned to Amman after a 10-day visit to Tunisia and Egypt after attending the meetings of an Arab information committee held in Tunis. The committee approved the setting up of a pan-Arab company for TV production.

SUPPORT: Austrian Ambassador to Jordan Arnold Moebius has received a letter of support from the Amman-based General Islamic Conference on Jerusalem for Austrian President Kurt Waldheim. The letter voiced total support for the Austrian president in the face of the Zionist campaign against him, and said that it had set up a committee which will visit Vienna later and express the commission's support for Waldheim who had won the support of his own people who elected him to the post.

COURSE: A five-day training course for teachers and headmasters of kindergartens, organised by the General Union of Voluntary Societies, started Sunday. 35 teachers and headmasters from Ma'an and Balqa governors attend.

COMMISION: The Occupational Health and Safety Institute (OHSI) has completed a study on the impact of commotion on the health of workers in Jordanian industrial institutions and recommended that special regulation and specifications of allowable noise levels be prepared. The study also recommended that equipment and machinery imported into the country should meet certain specifications, designed to ensure comfort of workers. The study found out that 46 per cent of workers in industrial institutions have developed hearing problems, due to noises caused by machines.

WATER SEMINAR: The Ministry of Water in cooperation with the Ministry of Water and Irrigation has embarked on preparations for a regional seminar on water and water resources.

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ROTEN FOOD: The health department at Irbid Municipality has destroyed a quantity of food found to be unfit for human consumption. A municipality spokesman said that the food was collected during municipal inspection of food stores in the city of Irbid.

CONFERENCE: Jordan will take part in a regional conference on education to be held in the United Arab Emirates in April. The Ministry of Education's director of the curriculum department Ahmad Hiyasat will represent the ministry at the four-day meeting.

FILMS: The Jerash branch of the Jordan Cooperative Organisation in cooperation with Jerash education department and the West German Friedrich Naumann Institute, are currently showing films on the cooperative movement and agricultural development in Jordan to Jerash farmers and villagers in the district.

GRADUATES: Participants in a six month programme on the development of administrative skills, organised by the Ministry of Agriculture in cooperation with the United States Agency for International Development graduated Sunday.

MISSION: Jordan's round-the-world traveller Walid Amaireh has arrived in Baghdad from Jordan. Amaireh who is making around-the-world trip on foot in three stages expects to complete his mission in eight years.

BOOKS: Mu'ta University's civilian wing has opened a book exhibition organised in cooperation with Jordanian publishers. On display for several days are 10,000 books and publications including children's books for the benefit of university staff and students.

OPENING: Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Yousef Hamdan Al Jaby Monday opens a new vegetable market, a bus terminal and a crafts centre in Mafraq. The minister will also inaugurate Rihab municipality's new premises.

SOUTHERN ROAD: The cabinet has allocated JD 1.5 million for the construction and expansion of the Ma'an-Ras Al Nagab road. The 75-kilometre road comprises four lanes.

TV: The director general of the Jordan Company for Television, Radio and Cinema Production, Ijawad Maraqi, has returned to Amman after a 10-day visit to Tunisia and Egypt after attending the meetings of an Arab information committee held in Tunis. The committee approved the setting up of a pan-Arab company for TV production.

Prince Hassan urges Arab integration

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Sunday emphasised the importance of inter-Arab integration within the Red Sea region, and pointed to the role the private sector should play in enhancing such integration.

Addressing Jordanian and Egyptian businessmen Prince Hassan referred to Jordan's constant support for all initiatives designed to achieve further development and attract more investments in this vital part of the world.

The success of the Jordanian-Egyptian holding company and its operations largely depend on

the pioneering projects this company plans to execute and the leading role it can play in pooling the resources of various parties, Prince Hassan noted.

He stressed the need for the establishment of business societies in both countries to pool efforts in exploiting capital towards economic development.

Prince Hassan underlined the need of adopting modern standard measures and specifications in production methods so as to attain the highest possible quality and enhance inter-Arab trade.

The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Education Theouq Hindawi and Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply Hamdi Tabbaa.

Earlier, the Jordanian and Egyptian sides to the meetings reviewed a number of topics which had been discussed before and which aim at further bolstering Jordanian-Egyptian economic cooperation.

Both sides also reviewed matters related to the land-sea route, linking Aqaba with Nweibeh in the Sinai Peninsula; and discussed the role which the joint holding company can play in promoting tourist investments in both regions. They also reviewed areas of scientific cooperation between the two countries.

Shbeilat wins engineering association's presidency

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Leith Shbeilat, a prominent member of the Lower House of Parliament, became president of the Jordan Engineers Association after a landslide victory Sunday dawn over his rivals. Shbeilat secured the votes of 3,068 engineers out of the 4,491 association members who turned out for the election. Mohammad Keilani trailed with 1,020 votes, while Tawfik Nuseiba failed to collect more than 151 votes.

That was the third time Shbeilat ran for the association's presidency. Winning in 1982, the outspoken political activist lost in 1984, the same year he was elected to represent Amman in the Lower House of Parliament.

Shbeilat replaces the association president Ibrahim Abu Ayash, who did not nominate himself for another term.

The elections process started Friday morning and lasted until dawn, Sunday.

Ismael Barakat collected 1,115 to win the vice president seat and six other candidates won seats in the association's council each representing a branch of engineering.

Khaled Ramadan and Bashir Jagheer collected 2,550 and 2,253 votes respectively to represent civil engineers. Omar Al Russan collected 1,682 votes to represent chemical engineers.

In an address following the elections, Shbeilat stressed the need for collective efforts to face the hurdles impeding the engineering sector's development and the association, which, he said, was facing a magnitude of problems ever increasing with the increase in its membership.

Leith Shbeilat

represent architects. Ghassan Abdul Majed collected 1,845 votes to represent mechanical engineers. Ahmad Atwan became a member in the council representing electric engineers securing 1,845 votes. Mohammad Abu Taha won 1,596 to represent the mining engineers and Riyadh Abu Hazim collected 1,596 to represent chemical engineers.

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Logic in cohesion

JORDAN. Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) have acted in an exemplary manner in presenting a unified face to the peace-making overtures of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz this week. Some of this is due to Jordan's traditional desire to work within the framework of a unified and coordinated Arab position. Some is also due to the fact that after 20 years of diplomatic efforts in the region, the Arabs as a whole have learned that there is strength in unity, and logic in cohesion. If the United States does not yet feel that it is prepared to accept the Arab proposal for an international peace conference on Middle East peace, then we shall have to pursue our united Arab position until the day the American, and Israeli, positions contain more realism and less idealism.

Mr. Shultz and the United States government certainly have much self-interest in trying to play the mediator's role, and they have seen once again that the Arabs are willing and eager to explore any possibilities for a breakthrough in negotiating a peace that satisfies the dual rights of the Israelis and the Palestinians. But dual rights should mean equal rights. It is naive for the United States to expect applause when it proposes the security and sovereignty of the state of Israel while it offers the Palestinians the promise of "legitimate rights." What are "legitimate rights"? How do they coincide with the right of self-determination? How do they mesh with the principles of liberty and national self-assertion so vividly embodied in such American documents as the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights?

If the United States wishes to play a truly productive role as a mediator, it must be truly impartial, arguing for the same quality of human, political and national rights for both Israelis and Palestinians. The message from the Palestinians and the PLO, their sole legitimate leadership, is very clear: The issue of the Palestinians is one of national rights, not one of treating a demographic and geographic dilemma within territory defined by cease-fire lines in 1967. If the American response is that the Israelis are not yet prepared to deal with the Palestinian issue as one of national rights, then the Arabs should make it clear that we are prepared to wait until the conditions for peace-making in Israel and Washington are more propitious. Timetables of national assertion and identity in the Middle East are not set by American officials, though these officials can play a constructive role in the process of helping the peoples of the area achieve and safeguard their rights.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

AIRAI: Shultz hears Jordan's views

PRINCE Hassan heard U.S. views from Secretary of State George Shultz and presented Jordan's stand to the American secretary, underlining the need for holding an international Middle East peace conference in which all concerned parties can participate. Prince Hassan said this is the only feasible way for achieving a lasting peace in the region and noted that any peaceful solution should hinge on two points: Israel's total withdrawal from lands occupied since 1967 and guarantees for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland. His Majesty King Hussein had repeated earlier the Jordanian firm stand with regard to this problem during his tours abroad. His endeavours in world countries secured support from the international community to Jordan's views about a settlement which has become urgent now in view of the current uprising in the occupied Arab territory. There is no doubt that Shultz heard similar views in Damascus which holds a stand identical to that of Amman and hopes to achieve the same results. Wherever Shultz goes in the Arab World now, he will find the same position and hear the same views about a settlement. There is no single Arab country that can accept a unilateral treaty with Israel nor there is one in the Arab World who does not approve of lasting peace that can guarantee the rights of the Palestinian people. We are not asking Washington to do miracles, but all we ask is that the U.S. should not make of its policies a real obstacle in the path of genuine peace.

AI DUSTOUR: Jordan reaffirms stand

JORDAN which welcomed any American moves to revive the peace process in the Middle East was keen also to renew its call for a lasting settlement, entailing a total Israeli withdrawal from Arab territory and safeguarding the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland. Jordan which reiterated this position to visiting U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz realises that the United States is fully aware of the Arab stand, and that the Arab Nation insists on an international conference to achieve a lasting peace. But Jordan chose to repeat this stand to Shultz and to call his attention that the Arab stand is backed by the international community, which the United States cannot ignore. Jordan is keen to make Washington realise that there can be no chance for peddling alternative ideas which do not achieve the aspirated Arab goals. Jordan's reaffirmation of its views at this time assumes added significance in view of the on-going uprising in the occupied Arab territory, and as the United States is embarking on a new initiative in our region. Reaffirmation of Arab stands with regard to the Arab-Israeli conflict is necessary now at a time when the United States has mixed and confused ideas, and is probably trying to present old ones in a new form. Jordan has made it clear to Shultz that it can not accept anything short of a comprehensive and durable peace.

SAWT AL SHAAB: Justice is the aim

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's talks with Jordanian officials in Amman Saturday presented another chance for the Arab side to reiterate its firm position with regard to a Middle East settlement. It is certain that the U.S. secretary of state was not surprised by the Jordanian views since Jordan's firm stand has never changed, and has been insisting on total Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories occupied since 1967, and a lasting peace that can guarantee the rights of the Palestinian people. Jordan has never stopped its endeavours world-wide and in the United States to ensure the rights of the Palestinians in their homeland. World public opinion remembers too well King Hussein's warning of danger inherent in the continued Israeli occupation of Arab land. The King had sounded the alarm on numerous occasions, and called on the international community to end Israel's occupation which has been causing tension and bringing the Middle East to the verge of war leading to more bloodshed. The uprising in the occupied Arab territory came to support the King's views and to reiterate an old-new fact that justice should be done in any settlement for the Arab-Israeli conflict.

WHEN the Arab summit was convening in Amman last November, a pessimist sarcastically remarked to me in anticipation of the results of the summit that one simply cannot mix oil with water. He went on to elaborate his negative thesis that the Amman summit may succeed in shaking the "jug" so hard that its oil and water contents would temporarily mix but as soon as the jug is put to rest, the oil will go one direction and the water will go in another. When I pressed him to further explain his real logic, he answered that he had the Iraqi-Syrian relations in mind. At that time, like all good intentioned people I rejected totally this gloomy, doomsday forecast about inter-Arab relations and insisted that he was wrong and that I together with the other millions of Arabs everywhere were right in expecting real harmony and cooperation among the Arab governments including Iraq and Syria. I should say especially between Iraq and Syria in view of the fact that those two countries form the backbone of any inter-Arab solidarity. In my desperate way to convince my adversary that the title of the Amman summit will be borne out by the events and time, I told him to wait and see how true, deep and profound were the political restructuring in inter-Arab relations which ensued from the Amman summit. Of course I was sure I would win any bet that this pessimist was willing to wager and I proudly awaited another opportunity to look him right in the eye to tell him: I told you.

Sure enough I confronted that man again only a few days ago and when he hastened to bombard me with some news that all was still not that well between Iraq and Syria and wanted to know if I had anything to say to defend my premature optimism.

He was obviously referring to the recent setback in efforts to fully reconcile the two countries in accordance to the mandate and dictates of the Amman summit. I hastened to observe that I, like the millions of Arabs everywhere, was aghast at the snail pace improvement in the Iraqi-Syrian relations but had not given up so prematurely on the futuristic relations between Arab brothers including Damascus and Baghdad. I also told him that I thought and believed that the spirit of the Amman summit still permeated inter-Arab relations like a common thread that binds together

TWO weeks after the end of the June 1967 war, the Israeli cabinet convened for a secret meeting to consider a thorny issue: What to do about the demographic problems created by the capture of the West Bank and Gaza, which had added nearly a million Arabs to Israeli jurisdiction.

One of the options discussed at the 1967 cabinet meeting was resettlement of Arabs living in refugee camps, according to the private diaries kept by Yaakov Herzog, who was at the time director-general of the prime minister's office. (The official transcript of the meeting remains secret, even now.)

Menachem Begin, who was then a cabinet minister, recommended the demolition of the refugee camps and the transfer of their residents to Sinai, captured by Israel, according to Herzog's notes. Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir, supported by Foreign Minister Abba Eban, called for resettling the refugees in neighbouring Arab countries, mainly Syria and Iraq.

The 1967 cabinet meeting didn't reach a decision on the resettlement issue. But sentiment seemed to favour Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Alon's proposal that Palestinian refugees be transported to the Sinai desert and that Palestinians should be persuaded to move abroad. According to Herzog's notes, Alon said: "We do not do enough among the Arabs to encourage emigration."

Instead of forced relocation to the desert, Israel adopted a gentle resettlement plan in 1967. The prime minister's office, the defence ministry and the army jointly established a secret unit charged with "encouraging" the departure of the Palestinians for foreign shores. This secret plan surfaced publicly for the first time last November, when Ariel Sharon told a Tel Aviv audience: "For several years after the Six-Day War, assistance was given to Arabs who wished to emigrate from here. There was an organization which dealt with it."

The "organization" Sharon mentioned functioned smoothly and quietly for three years, and then disaster struck. Around mid-day on May 4, 1970, a young Palestinian entered the Israeli consulate in Asuncion, Paraguay. He seemed nervous and angry, demanded to see the ambassador, according to one witness. When the ambassador's secretary tried to calm the Palestinian, he pulled out a pistol and shot her dead.

Israel's official spokesman quickly declared that the attack was part of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's terrorism led by Yasser Arafat. But it was in fact something quite different: An act of vengeance by a Palestinian and two accomplices who had been "resettled" in Paraguay as part of the secret Israeli relocation plan and were unhappy at what they believed was a raw deal from the Israelis.

The killer was identified by Paraguayan police investigators as a Palestinian named Talaib Ibn Dimassi. (He and his two accomplices apparently fled the country and were never caught.) These Palestinians had lived in the Jaba-liya refugee camp in Gaza. Fed up with life there, they had

Mixing oil with water

By Waleed Sadi

various pieces there were still impediments on the road to full and total harmony and coordination within the Arab World. My friend was nevertheless not convinced of my positive and optimistic protestations and by way of rebutting my rosy thesis he referred to the many unsettled Arab problems: The Sahara conflict, the Libyan-Arab relations, the incomplete restitution of Egypt's place among the Arab community of states, the still illusive Arab harmony on the Gulf conflict and last but not least the division of opinion on how to proceed on the Palestinian case and the overall Arab-Israeli conflict. These were, my friend commented, outward the clear signals that all was not well within the Arab World and that the goals and aspirations of the Amman summit for total harmony and cooperation among the Arab leaders had not yet materialised.

It was time for me to offer a lecture on the relative meanings of harmony and coordination which were the motto of the Amman summit and in the shadow of which we in the Arab World laboured and pursued our policies. Did relative harmony, per se, mean total eye to eye perspective? Or was it the spirit and commitment to upgrade the supreme Arab Nation's interest over all the considerations was what makes harmony and cooperation a living and dynamic phenomenon that propels the direction of the Arab World. I for one never thought it was possible for all the Arab countries to see eye to eye on all issues as long as they enshrined their respective sovereignties the way they did. I have always thought that we should avoid to entertain too high an expectation and believe that two or more states still enjoying and enshrining full sovereignty would be able to share common views on all subjects at all times. It is not in the nature of things for independent and sovereign states to shed away their separate identity in toto no matter how good intentioned they may be. Rather we need to get accustomed to live with the pragmatic level and degree of harmony and coordination between independent and sovereign Arab states, and try to construct on what we have attained day by day. And if we keep these hard facts in focus I think we in the Arab World could begin to feel satisfaction with the degree of harmony and

coordination that was realised at the Amman summit. A higher level of harmony and coordination can never be achieved by summits. Rather the only avenue for such sublime goals and objectives can only be had through the demolition of the concept and principle of sovereignty by the respective Arab states. For one would never allow myself to entertain the illusion of attaining pure and perfect inter-Arab harmony and coordination as long as the Arab states guard their strong attachment and respect for traditional sovereignty and independence. At least we should be prepared to move as far as the European Community did when they based their coordination and harmony on issues that range from economic to political concerns. Full coordination will continue to be devoid of its full meaning as long as it does not encompass social, educational, economical, financial and last but least political endeavours. Obviously we have a long way before we reach the sophisticated level of coordination and cooperation that was struck by our European neighbours.

Everything is relative, I cautioned my pessimistic interlocutor. The Arab club is still in its infancy as far as sound and sophisticated relations are concerned. Amman Arab summit was truly a mile-stone on the road to the fulfillment of all Arab aspirations. Do not make the mistake of expecting too much from it.

But as my friend, like many other Arabs, had taken the solidarity slogan of the Amman summit literally, he seemed little convinced of my observations. In an effort to fortify his deep convictions that more to inter-Arab coordination should be there than what existed, he retorted quizzically: What about Arab nationalism? Isn't it supposed to be the guiding light and motivating force that could put flesh on the skeleton of rudimentary inter-Arab relations? Yes of course, I answered, if only we in the Arab World could find an institutional expression to that nationalism. It is really the common thread that can bind the Arab governments together. My friend finally nodded his head in agreement with my last observation and with it we parted company. But neither one of us was truly converted to the others point of view.

Kahane's message heard but only method rejected in Israel

By Yossi Melman and Dan Raviv

is half a billion dollars in order that Iraq and Saudi Arabia will absorb the Palestinian Arabs.

"There is no choice: The Arabs must make room for the Jews in Eretz Israel. If it was possible to transfer the Baltic peoples, it is also possible to move the Palestinian Arabs."

Nothing practical emerged

"Dimassi arrived in Paraguay a month before the shooting. Before he left Gaza, the Israelis had promised him and the other emigres that they would receive new passports and help in finding jobs. When the days passed, the pledges were not fulfilled and the Palestinians' pleas to the Israeli embassy went unanswered, some of them decided on an act of protest and vengeance. Dimassi and his colleagues intended to kill the Israeli ambassador, but they panicked and killed the secretary instead."

from these grand ideas, but the notion of transferring the Arab population survived. Over the years, it has taken various forms. But the record shows that relocation has always been an Israeli option — discussed quietly but seriously — and not simply a pet proposal of right-wing extremists.

The first opportunity to deal directly with the demographic problem came in 1948. The 1948 war resulted in population shifts, some in line with the United Nations partition plan that Arab leaders had rejected.

Palestinian historians contend the Israeli army did have a programme to remove the Arabs and replace them with Jews from Arab countries. The traditional Israeli version accuses the Palestinian leadership of calling on its own people to leave their homes, promising "a return after victory."

A new book by an Israeli journalist, Benny Morris, lends some weight to the Palestinian version. His book, "The Birth of the Palestinian Refugee Problem, 1947-49," is based on Israeli army documents that were made available to the author after long legal battles with the military censor and the national archives. Morris points to several incidents in which Israeli troops expelled Palestinian villagers.

In the years since 1948, Israeli leaders have generally avoided any comprehensive public discussion of expelling or relocating Palestinians. This issue apparently surfaced in a minor way in 1964, when a young Israeli colonel named Ariel Sharon reportedly asked his staff to research the numbers of buses, vans and trucks that would be required in case of war to transport some of the 900,000 Arabs out of northern Israel. According to Sharon's biographer, Uzi Ben-Ami, most of Sharon's subordinates declined to cooperate with his request unless they received written orders and confirmation from the General Staff in Tel Aviv. Even though it was only a contingency plan, they feared that if one day the documents were published, Israel would be blamed.

The idea of driving out some or all of the 1.5 million Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza Strip is not new in Israel.

Politicians on the far-right have spoken about it for years. Anti-Arab extremist Rabbi Meir Kahane won 21,000 votes in the 1984 general election and a seat in parliament campaigning on an expulsion platform.

Meir Kahane adopted the call for expulsion, turning it into the heart of its political platform. A former American who founded the Likud, also echoed the call to transfer the Arabs. And Gideon Palti, a Liberal Party member of the Likud bloc and a government minister, threatened the Arabs of Israel that if they did not "behave themselves" they would be put on trucks and in taxicabs and sent to the border.

Most of the Israeli leadership still firmly rejects "any talk" of mass relocation of Palestinians. Israel reserves deportation as the most extreme punishment for Palestinians; it has expelled some 900 Palestinians — but only after following legal procedures that include a right to appeal to the Supreme Court (no such appeal was accepted).

Other prominent Israelis are joining Kahane in talking about the once-taboo topic of expelling Arabs. Yosef Shapira, a National Religious Party minister, raised the issue of population transfer just before the last outbreak of civil protests in the occupied territories. He said that Israel should encourage Palestinian emigration on a large scale, especially among the intelligentsia. Shapira even suggested, as Kahane did 15 years ago, that Israel's government pay \$20,000 to every Arab who agrees to leave.

Only the fringe sect of Rabbi

By Alan Elsner

Reuter

TEL AVIV — A new word has entered the Hebrew political lexicon — "transfer." It is used by Israeli right-wingers who favour the mass expulsion of Palestinians from the occupied territories.

"Half a year ago, 90 per cent of the people would have objected to transfer," said Yisrael Harel, a leader of the Gush Emunim (faith bloc) West Bank settlement movement and editor of its monthly magazine Nekuda.

"Today, 30 to 40 per cent would argue that it's not a dirty word or an inhuman policy. On the contrary, they would argue, it's a way to avoid friction," he added.

Retired Israeli General Rehavam Ze'evi called a public meeting in Tel Aviv this week to launch a political campaign for "transfer by free will."

About 150 people, including academics and other senior army officers took part in the discussion. It ended with Ze'evi saying: "We have lit the torch and it will burn."

The idea of driving out some or all of the 1.5 million Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza Strip is not new in Israel.

Advocates of "transfer" are vague about how it would be carried out and what would happen to those expelled.

Kahane and Ze'evi both speak about "creating conditions" in Israel and the occupied territories, under which a majority of Arabs will no longer want to stay.

Ze'evi says that if Palestinians face unemployment and a shortage of water, "then in a legitimate way and in accordance with the Geneva convention, we can create necessary conditions for separation."

Others, like former chief of staff Rafael Eitan, now a right-wing opposition member of parliament, believe the mass expulsion could follow a new Arab-Israeli war, in the same way as previous mass Palestinian expulsions took place during the wars of 1948 and 1967.

"I'm warning them that the fate that befalls their parents and grandparents could also happen to them," Eitan said this week in

an interview.

Gush Emunim ideologist Eliakim Haetzni argued that mass transfer would become inevitable unless Israel expelled several hundred Palestinian leaders and "trouble-makers" immediately now.

"Expelling hundreds now would perhaps prevent a bloody war, which would perhaps lead to a mass expulsion," he said.

Ticking in the background is what Israelis call the demographic time bomb. The Palestinian population is growing so fast that it could equal or exceed the Jewish population within a generation.

Moderates like Foreign Minister Shimon Peres see this as an overwhelming reason for withdrawing from most of the occupied territories, especially Gaza where the population density is already among the world's highest.

Peres said last week: "There is an unending demographic process. When we say we should withdraw from Gaza, it's not because we're afraid of the statistics."

But to ultra-rightists, withdrawal from land they believe Israel has a God-given right to rule, is unthinkable.

In those circumstances, said right-wing activist Zvi Shiloah, transfer was a way to ensure that "we won't have to wake up every morning and ask how many Arabs were born during the night."



Palestinian demonstrators in front of Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem (file photo)

Only the colour is different

David Beresford of the *Guardian* travelled from the townships of Johannesburg to the camps of the Gaza Strip in search of Israel's South African connection

IT WAS ONLY a fragment of a half-heard conversation, but one which came increasingly to mind this week travelling the "Promised Land" in search of "the South African connection."

An elderly man, with traces of a Transvaal accent, was collecting his daughter from Ben Gurion airport and they were swapping news of friends and family when the daughter enquired, solicitously, whether he missed South Africa. Her father confessed, wistfully, that he did. Then he added—with the horrified stage whisper of one speaking of an obscenity, overlaid by an air of self-justification: "but I've heard that anti-Semitism is on the increase there."

The conversation was memorable not for the judgment itself, but for the fact that a South African in Israel should have to rely on the charge of anti-Semitism—a comparatively minor phenomenon in the iniquitous land of apartheid to rationalise his self-exile.

Israel is particularly sensitive to the South African analogy in the present times of political "unrest" in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. A recent programme broadcast by a U.S. television network, drawing parallels, earned an anguished response from the Israeli government, including the distribution of a circular to its foreign missions providing a point-by-point rebuttal of such arguments.

Comparisons between the two countries also have a resonance in South Africa itself. The long-standing identification of apartheid with the racial supremacy theories of the Third Reich has made the experience of the holocaust of particular relevance to the South African issue. Which has made it fitting that South Africa's small Jewish population, as representatives of the victims of the holocaust, should have played a disproportionate role in the battle against apartheid. For instance, of the 12 whites involved in the Rivonia conspiracy—which saw the incarceration of Nelson Mandela, among others—seven were Jews.

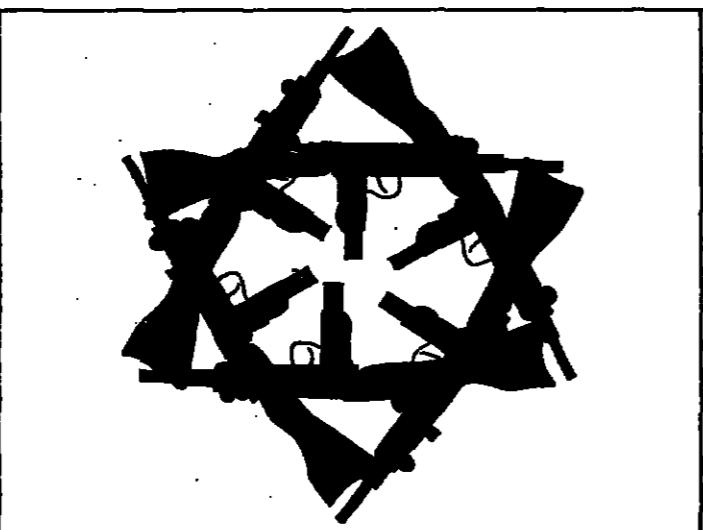
At the same time, the fact that for the past two decades Israel has been Pretoria's closest military ally, supplying hardware and technology to build weapons—ranging from the Uzi sub-machine gun to gunboats, missile systems, advanced fighter aircraft and, it is generally believed, the nuclear bomb—has created some angst among many South African Jews, as well as a confusion of attitudes within the anti-apartheid movement to both Jewry and Zionism. But it is a confusion which has been ameliorated, to some extent, by Israeli denunciations of apartheid and racial discrimination, coupled with protestations—bolstered by memories of Nazi genocide—that theirs is a fight for survival itself which excuses any alliance.

Some feelings

It comes, therefore, as a particular shock to have travelled several thousand miles to Israeli-occupied territory and feel oneself—standing in the Jahalayah refugee camp in the Gaza Strip—somehow transported back to Johannesburg's Alexandra township. There are sufficient differences, of course, to betray the suspicion of space warp, but the similarities are inescapable. The skies are lighter, but the Palestinians are packed in their thousands—just like the blacks of "Alex"—into squalid hovels breaching the stink of open drains. The troops make their way through the remnants of street barricades with what is a

familiarly ominous air—albeit in canvas-covered jeeps. The Israeli troops are more confident of invulnerability to rocks and petrol bombs than their South African counterparts in armoured personnel carriers. And while their victims do not boast the vicious wounds of the jambok, they display equally appalling injuries: A 19-year-old boy with a plaster cast on his arm, fractured in two places during a clubbing, and a middle-aged man who strips to show his torso, arms and legs covered with bruising where he has been viciously beaten with batons for protesting at an order to clean up a barricade outside his home. The feeling of déjà vu follows

"And behind the superficialities of appearance lies an administration which might even appall the more moderate supporters of the South African government. The Gaza Strip and West Bank, for instance, are sometimes compared with the South African homelands. But whatever the iniquities of the Bantustan system and the poverty to be found in those territories, they do not suffer an administration under which Arab water consumption is pegged at levels set more than 20 years ago (a limitation to which Israeli settlers are not subject), in which Arab building is restricted—indeed banned for the last year—and the planting of a tomato, or a tree, by an Arab subject to permit."



one throughout the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, from a stone clanging off the side of a car—hurled by a child reacting not to skin colour, as he would in the townships, but to a yellow number-plate denoting Israeli ownership—to soldiers slouching at road blocks sealing off the camps and steel-shuttered Palestinian shops, closed in the self-sacrificing protest of frustration so reminiscent of South Africa's consumer boycotts.

And behind the superficialities of appearance lies an administration which might even appall the more moderate supporters of the South African government. The Gaza Strip and West Bank, for instance, are sometimes compared with the South African homelands. But whatever the iniquities of the Bantustan system and the poverty to be found in those territories, they do not suffer an administration under which Arab water consumption is pegged at levels set more than 20 years ago (a limitation to which Israeli settlers are not subject), in which Arab building is restricted—indeed banned for the last year—and the planting of a tomato, or a tree by an Arab subject to permit.

"Pass laws"

The Gaza Strip and West Bank, like the homelands, are

used as labour reservoirs, the Arab workers commuting to work under a permit system reminiscent of South Africa's now abandoned pass laws—being forbidden to stay overnight in Israel itself. But in addition the Palestinian territories are blatantly exploited as captive consumers: They represent Israel's third biggest export market after the U.S. and the EEC—a position which clearly owes something to the discouragement of economic self-sufficiency by the military restrictions on development.

And martial rule in the Gaza Strip and West Bank more than matches South African security laws and emergency legislation. Both have detention without trial, but where trial is allowed the Israelis have summary courts martial without the right of appeal inherent throughout the South African judicial system. Meetings and demonstrations are severely restricted in South Africa, but banned outright in the

Official discrimination

There are three blatant areas of official discrimination in Israel. One is that the Arabs (with the small exception, for historical reasons, of the Druze) are excluded—as opposed to exempt—from military service. A second is that, under a complex system of administration involving the World Zionist Organisation and the linked Israeli Land Administration, State land—representing about 90 per cent of the land in Israel—can only be used for the "benefit" of Jews. The third is that Arabs do not qualify for the "law of return" by which any Jew may claim citizenship and residence in Israel.

Such limitations on Arab rights pale when measured against South African discrimination. Israeli Arabs may anyway be grateful for the excuse to avoid killing, or being killed by, fellow Arabs. And of course there are particular—if not excusable—reasons for both the land discrimination and the law of return, stemming from the role of the Zionists in the establishment of the Israeli state.

But, distant though the parallel may be, such official discrimination has significance, because it underpins the unofficial discrimination which is only too apparent in Israeli society. Israeli Arabs, like black South Africans, complain incessantly of harassment by the security forces; protest at what they see as inadequate funding of Arab as against Jewish, schools and local authorities; battle to find accommodation in the wealthier residential areas ("for members of the armed forces" is the euphemism used in newspaper advertisements for "Jews only"); are discouraged from inter-marriage (it is not possible for a Muslim to marry a Jew in Israel, although foreign marriages, including Mexican postal weddings, are recognised), and face social ostracism in places of public entertainment.

And prejudices are reinforced by public statements from Jewish religious leaders, such as the declaration by the Sephardi Chief Rabbi, Mordechai Eliyahu: "It is forbidden to sell apartments in Eretz Israel—not even one apartment." Or the appalling statement by the leader of Zikron Ya'akov, Rabbi Yekuti Azrieli, which is effectively a paraphrase of one of the most notorious statements by the architect of apartheid, Hendrik Verwoerd: "The Arab Nation should not be granted education. If they are allowed to raise their heads and will not be in the condition of hewers of wood and drawers of water, we will have a point."

In 1948 Israel declared its independence with the ringing declaration that the new nation "will be based on the principles of liberty, justice and peace as conceived by the prophets of Israel." As such it was intended to be, as in Isaiah, a light to the world. Where civil liberties are concerned, black South Africans may be forgiven for failing to see the beacon.

Continued from page one

Regent underlines interest in boosting Soviet-Arab ties

Hussein's continued endeavours to achieve Middle East peace and His Majesty's defence of Arab causes. Kharachev also paid tribute to Prince Hassan's efforts to bolster ties of friendship between the Soviet Union and Jordan and conveyed to the Regent greetings from Soviet Muslim scholars.

Kharachev voiced support for Prince Hassan's ideas concerning openness and cooperation among various societies, and briefed the Crown Prince on dialogue between state and religion in the Soviet Union.

Kharachev noted that he had met with Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayat and agreement was reached on Jordanian-Soviet coordination in religious and

cultural affairs.

Kharachev and the delegation visited the Martyrs Monument Sunday.

Earlier, in a meeting with the Soviet delegation, Upper House of Parliament member Bahjat Talhouni lauded the unique relations binding the Soviet Union with the Arab Nation in general and Jordan in particular.

Talhouni said Jordan highly appreciates the Soviet Union's stand in support of Arab causes.

Talhouni, chairman of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society, said Jordan had been exerting strenuous efforts on the regional and international levels for achieving just and comprehensive Middle East peace through an international confer-

ence attended by all concerned parties and U.N. Security Council members. He noted that the Soviet Union was a staunch supporter of Jordan's views with regard to Arab-Israeli peace.

Talhouni also referred to Jordanian-Soviet cooperation in parliamentary affairs since 1969 following a Jordanian parliamentary delegation's visit to the Soviet Union.

Kharachev reiterated his country's support for the Palestinian people's struggle.

Kharachev and the delegation were guests of honour Saturday night at a banquet hosted by Khayat. Addressing the banquet, Kharachev called for further cooperation between Arab Muslims and Soviet Muslims and said the Soviet government was keen on allowing Soviet Muslims to exercise their religious rights.

justice and it believes in the Arab Nation's sincere endeavours towards just and durable peace in the Middle East, Kharachev said.

He said the Soviet Union also realises that it is Israel that continues to lay obstacles in the path of peace.

Kharachev said the King's visit in December to the Soviet Union led to further strengthening of bilateral relations in all fields and resulted in both sides sharing identical views on numerous international and regional levels of mutual concern.

The Soviet Union realises that Islam is a religion of peace and

Shultz speaks of 'promising package' for Mideast

was still seeking to assess their widely divergent ideas.

"We have not yet reached a stage of give-and-take, of what would you do in exchange for this or that point," Ben-Aharon told reporters.

Syrian stand

On Saturday, Syria told the U.S. official that his proposals for a Middle East settlement were unacceptable.

"We did not reach any agreement," Shultz said after a three-hour meeting with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, which followed a similar meeting in Jordan.

Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Sharaa, who also met with Shultz, said after the discussions: "We expressed our opinion in an open and frank way. No agreement was reached."

After returning to Israel late Saturday, Shultz said he had not given up hope on his plan.

"The idea in negotiations of this kind is to get people to be realistic," Shultz said. "We are not there yet."

A major obstacle Shultz encountered in trying to work out an agreement Saturday concerned the World Zionist Organisation and the linked Israeli Land Administration.

State land—representing about 90 per cent of the land in Israel—can only be used for the "benefit" of Jews. The third is that Arabs do not qualify for the "law of return" by which any Jew may claim citizenship and residence in Israel.

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The Syrian side found that these ideas do not lead to a comprehensive peace formula, Syria's state-run television said.

However, U.S. officials accompanying Shultz said Assad had told the secretary that he was willing for further talks.

Withdrawal as prelude?

The semi-official Egyptian newspaper Al Gomhouria said Shultz has suggested a limited Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories as a prelude to negotiations in December. It gave no further details and Egyptian officials were not immediately available for comment.

U.S. Ambassador Frank Wisner informed Foreign Minister Abdul Meguid about the new American proposals, the newspaper said without elaborating.

A Palestinian official in Cairo repeated remarks made by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat in Tunis Saturday that Shultz's new proposals constituted a new conspiracy ignoring Palestinian rights.

Zohdi Kudra, head of the PLO office in Cairo, also said in a statement that the Palestinian people in the occupied territories made their position clear to Shultz Saturday when they demonstrated in the occupied territories demanding their legitimate rights.

The Palestinian people gave Shultz their reply with their blood when Israeli troops killed four and injured more than 100 people who demonstrated calling for their rights and sovereignty over their own land," Kudra said.

"The United States' intransigent position against Palestinian rights proves it is taking the Israeli side and as such a partner in the massacre of the Palestinian people and not a partner in the peace process," Kudra added.

To mark the Shultz visit, about 3,000 Israelis attended a rally in Jerusalem Saturday night demanding negotiations on peace between Israel and Palestinians, while hundreds of Israeli rightists held a separate rally.

The rightists, led by members of the Gush Emunim (block of the faithful) settlers movement, oppose ceding any occupied land in exchange for a peace agreement.

"I asked him his name," said 21-year-old Osama Judi. "He showed me the inscription and then he began to beat me with the helmet."

A CBS news crew surreptitiously filmed on a hillside in Nablus as soldiers beat Osama and his 17-year-old cousin Wa'il Judi for 40 minutes Thursday.

The film, in which soldiers kicked the two Palestinians and hit them repeatedly with a rock, caused an uproar in the United States and Europe.

Israel has come under international criticism for its handling of the uprising, especially its policy of beating protesters. The United States has called for restraint and attacked some Israeli actions, but its criticism has not been as harsh as that of many other countries.

When asked if U.S. policy toward Israel would change because of its handling of the violence, she said: "I have no indication of that."

"We must be very balanced and broad in considering this issue. This is not something that has one side or two sides. It has lots of sides and lots of history and it is very important for the United States that it be done properly and that we not swing back and forth."

"Israel is a friend and we have deep and abiding ties and we understand the situation there," she added.

Ridgway said the peace process was complicated and suggested Shultz would not make significant progress.

"I think this is not something that is just going to be done in a few days this week," she said.

"Shultz is determined to go through every detail and every prospect that is available to us, to keep talking to as many people who are willing to continue talking to him, until he has sited through all the possibilities and assured himself that there is not some way to move forward," she said.

"I'm confident he is going to keep working at this until there is nothing more to be gained."

Settlers, soldiers storm village, kill 3

Victim recounts beating

One of the two Palestinians who was filmed by CBS as Israeli soldiers systematically beat him who saw the incident said they were part of a large group beating the soldiers.

Israel's West Bank commander, Major-General Amram Mitzna, Sunday forced officers to watch the film and vowed the army would not become "mob force."

The soldiers caught Wa'il first and began to beat him, the two said in an interview with Reuters.

"Then they caught me," Osama said. "They said 'we'll break your hand, we'll break your body... the rest you saw on television.'

Osama studied computers before his college was closed because of the uprising. He said he had never been arrested before.

Wa'il, a secondary school student, was imprisoned twice in the past two years for throwing stones, he said.

The two said they were herding the family's goats and sheep home Thursday when they met the soldiers. Other Palestinians had been throwing stones from another hill at about the same time, they added.

Each young man had a badly bruised arm—one was in a sling.

After the beating, they were taken to two different prisons.

"There is something important," said Osama. "When we were brought to the car, another soldier, when he saw our bodies and the blood, he began to cry."

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Katarina Witt

Winter Olympics close with dazzling colours

CALGARY (AP) — The Winter Olympics, which opened with a folksy salute to Canadian traditions, was to close Sunday with a high-tech burst of glitz and colour on an outdoor skating rink.

Springlike temperatures of recent days threatened to fizzle the finale, but the weather promised to oblige.

The show will be illuminated from a computer-controlled lighting system made up of thousands of powerful bulbs mounted on four towers seven stories tall.

"This is it. This is the biggest show in the world. How many other shows play to 2.5 billion people?" said Marc Raymond, handling the lighting of the show at McMahon Stadium. "It's going to be a burst of colour."

Just as they did with the opening ceremony, organisers are keeping details of the closing a secret.

What is known is that it involves hundreds of skaters, including U.S. Olympic gold medalists Dorothy Hamill and Scott Hamilton and Canada's Toller Cranston, a bronze medalist in

1976.

There also will be fireworks, a flag exchange between the mayor of Calgary and the mayor of Albertville, France — site of the 1992 Winter Games. The Olympic flame which burned for 16 days also will be extinguished.

The ice inside McMahon stadium had to be protected from several days of 10-degree C (60-degree F) weather by a layer of plastic foam.

The skaters weren't worried about the condition of the ice, but the possibility that winds would hamper their jumps and spins, said Leanne Pockar, an assistant working on the programme.

"Windy conditions are very hard to deal with for skaters in a choreographed programme. With the costumes the skaters are wearing, a strong wind would make it very difficult for them to get into position quick enough," she said. "We can handle anything but the wind."

Forecasts called for temperatures around freezing (32 degrees F) and for moderate winds of about 16 kilometres per hour.

Mayotte to defend indoor title against Fitzgerald

PHILADELPHIA (R) — Defending champion Tim Mayotte of the U.S. and 16th seed John Fitzgerald of Australia posted straight set victories Saturday to reach the final of the \$602,500 U.S. Pro Indoor tennis cham-

pionship.

Mayotte, the second seed, recovered from 2-5 down in the second set to avoid a third set and eliminate sixth-seeded South African Christo van Ransburg 6-2, 7-5.

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Tomba and Witt emerge as king of snow and ice queen at Calgary

CALGARY (Agencies) — Alberto Tomba and Katarina Witt have emerged as the uncrowned snow king and ice queen of the Calgary Olympics, which end Sunday in a dazzling burst of colour.

Each, though, had to fight off daring rivals Saturday to protect their titles.

Tomba, gold medalist in the giant slalom, defeated Frank Woerndl of West Germany Saturday by a bare six-hundredths of a second in the closest slalom race in Olympic history.

Witt managed to hang on to her Olympic championship Saturday night although she was outperformed in her strongest discipline — the free skate — by Canada's surprising Liz Manley, the darling of the hometown crowd who had been expected to finish no higher than third.

Competition was to end Sunday, fair weather or foul, with the finals of the four-man bobsled, the wind-disrupted individual Nordic combined, ice hockey contests to decide the silver and bronze medals after the Soviets clinched the gold, and women's 5,000-metre speed skating.

The closing ceremony was set for 7:30 p.m. (0230 GMT Monday).

Because gusting winds made ski jumping too dangerous Saturday, both the jumping and cross-country legs of the Nordic combined were being run on the final day — or not at all.

The Soviet Union, shut out of medals for the second time in as many days, still was looking for one more to beat its record haul of 27 set at Innsbruck in 1976. Witt's gold and a silver and bronze in speed skating raised the tally of second-place East Germans to 22, including nine golds.

Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland, originally seen as a contender to beat the triple gold medal performances of Austria's Tony Sailer and France's Jean-Claude Killy in past Olympics, finished seventh in Saturday's slalom, leaving him with one gold in the downhill and a bronze in the giant slalom.

The 21-year-old Tomba, subjugated the giant slalom and slalom

courses on Mount Allan and having won the hearts of his Italian countrymen, looked forward Saturday to a "sleepless night" of celebration and a meeting with Witt.

"She is very nice and I really want to meet her," said Tomba, who once more demonstrated his knack for getting what he wants.

Tomba's "Bomba" (the bomb) wanted at least two medals and got them. He wanted a red Ferrari from his wealthy father and has the promise of that, too.

Thomas, deposed as world champion by Witt last year, made a couple of telling mistakes in her routine to music from the same opera and dropped to third as Manley sprang the surprise of the night to snatch silver.

Norwegian Sonja Henie was the last and only other woman to retain the title when she collected her third successive gold in 1936.

"I believe I had the stronger nerves," Witt said as she clutched a bouquet of long-stemmed roses and talked with an East German television interviewer. "It happened like this last year at the world championships."

She congratulated Tomba "for skating so well in front of her home crowd" and said her coach,

1988 Winter Olympics

On Saturday night, he got his meeting with the 22-year-old Witt at the Olympic Saddledome.

But the backstage encounter, in front of a television camera, lacked storybook quality. Both were seen exchanging polite greetings through Carlo Fassi, a former Italian figure skating star who is now a U.S. coach.

"I couldn't understand him because he spoke Italian, but it was fun to meet him," Witt remarked of Tomba.

"I don't think he knew much about figure skating," she added. "But then I don't know much about his sport either."

Witt, dressed in her tight red and black skating costume, broke off the chat to watch the long programme of American Debi Thomas, who up to then had been regarded as Witt's main rival.

As it turned out, Witt out-carmened Thomas and Manley outjumped Witt in Saturday night's long programme. Witt, though, won her second-straight gold on the basis of better scores in the compulsories and short programme.

The East German world champion superbly executed routine to the opera "Carmen" which the American could not match in a free skating final billed as a battle for gold between the two.

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And of course, my parents supported me all the way. They gave up a lot. I believe this victory pays them back a little."

A downcast Thomas, waiting for her marks, told coach Alex McGowan: "It's over. Back to school."

She later added: "I'm not going to make any excuses. I was really skating well this week. It wasn't supposed to happen, I guess. But I tried."

Manley was so sensational in the freestyle that she finished first with seven judges. Because she was only fourth in compulsory figures and third in the short programme, however, she only took the silver medal.

Sweden's Gunde Svan, winner of four medals in 1984, reaped second gold as he won the

Switzerland takes bobsled gold

CALGARY (AP) — Swiss veteran Ekkehard Fasser upset defending gold medalist Wolfgang Hoppe of East Germany to win the gold medal in the four-man bobsled Sunday at the Winter Olympics. Hoppe took the silver medal and Janis Kipours of the Soviet Union claimed the bronze by nipping Brent Rushlow of the United States by two-hundredths of a second.

The bronze gave the Soviets their 28th medal of the games, a Winter Olympics record. East Germany is second with 23 medals, and the Swiss are third with 14. This was their first non-Alpine gold.



Alberto Tomba

MEDAL TABLE

CALGARY (AP) — Total medals after events Saturday. 14th full day of competition at the Winter Olympics (includes Soviet gold in hockey, in which the silver and bronze remain to be determined):

| Nation | Gold | Silver | Bronze | Total |
|-------------------|------|--------|--------|-------|
| The Soviet Union | 11 | 9 | 7 | 27 |
| East Germany | 9 | 8 | 5 | 22 |
| Switzerland | 3 | 5 | 5 | 13 |
| Austria | 3 | 4 | 2 | 9 |
| West Germany | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 |
| Finland | 4 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| The Netherlands | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| The United States | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| Sweden | 4 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| Italy | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| Norway | 0 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Canada | 0 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Yugoslavia | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Czechoslovakia | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| France | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Japan | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Liechtenstein | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

Navratilova, Shriver clash in Washington finals

WASHINGTON (R) — Top seed Martina Navratilova defeated fourth-seeded Australian Hana Mandlikova, the defending champion, 6-4, 6-2 Saturday to set up a final against doubles partner Pam Shriver of the U.S. at the \$300,000 Washington tennis tournament.

Shriver, seeded second, earlier eliminated third-seeded Argentine Gabriela Sabatini 7-5, 7-6 in the other semifinal.

Navratilova, number two in the world, took the first four games of the match, breaking Mandlikova in the first game on a double-fault and in the third with well-placed return.

Mandlikova got one service break back in the sixth game, but Navratilova served out the set, holding off two break points in the 12th game.

Navratilova, winner of titles in Dallas and Oakland this year, broke Mandlikova in the third and fifth games of the second set and was never threatened on her own serve.

Navratilova, who has an overwhelming 35-3 lifetime record against Shriver, was not satisfied with her showing.

"Beating Hana is good, but I don't think I played that well. I didn't serve as well as I wanted to, but I think the big difference was that my second serve is better than hers," said Navratilova.



Martina Navratilova

Shriver, ranked No. 4 in the world, fired seven aces in eliminating the third-seeded Sabatini in one hour, 37 minutes. Shriver lost her serve twice in the first five games, but held the rest of the way to dispose of the 17-year-old Argentine.

Shriver opened the match by blowing a drop shot at 30-40 to fall behind, but broke serve twice to take a 3-1 lead. Sabatini then registered another break, and the players stayed on serve until the final game of the set.

Down 5-6, Sabatini misfired on three straight backhands to dig herself into a 0-40 hole. She battled back to get to deuce, then hit a forehand that soared past the baseline to give Shriver her fourth set point.

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Egyptian tourism minister departs

AMMAN (Petra) — Egyptian Tourism Minister Fuad Sultan Sunday ended a four-day visit to Jordan and left for home.

During the visit, the minister met with Jordanian Tourism Minister Zuhair Ajlouni and other officials and discussed with them Jordanian-Egyptian cooperation in tourism-related affairs.

In a statement, quoted by the local press Sunday, Sultan said

that Jordan and Egypt are currently involved in setting up a joint tourist company with a \$40 million capital.

Sultan said that the private sector in both countries will be allowed to own shares in the projected company in which Jordan and Egypt will hold equal contributions.

Sultan said that he held very fruitful meetings with Ajlouni

during which they discussed different aspects of promoting the tourism industry in Egypt and Jordan through initiating joint ventures.

Sultan also took part in a Jordanian-Egyptian businessmen meeting held in Aqaba last Thursday. Ajlouni and other Jordanian officials were at the airport to bid farewell to Sultan and his accompanying delegation.

Local firm wins concession to prepare, market poultry meat and table eggs

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian Company which prepares and markets poultry meat has won a 22-year government concession to set up and operate poultry slaughterhouses in the Kingdom, in accordance with an agreement signed in Amman Sunday.

Under the agreement, the company will abide by government regulations and specifications for its operations and for selling poultry meat at government-approved centres.

The company will also be empowered to set up its own centres for grading and selling table eggs

within the company's concession zone.

According to the agreement, the minister of supply will fix the prices which the company will abide by in buying and selling poultry meat and table eggs.

The agreement stipulates that the company's margin of net profit

should range between six and 12 per cent to enable the company to distribute dividends to shareholders.

The agreement provides for the government to supervise the work of the company and maintain control over its administra-

tive and financial operations. In return, the government will not issue licences for any poultry farm to produce poultry meat or table eggs except after obtaining the company's approval and in light of the interests of the national economy.

The government also pledges to refrain from importing poultry meat or table eggs except when local production becomes incapable of meeting the market's needs. In this case, the company will be entrusted with the task of importing defined quantities for the market.

The company, in return, will undertake the process of supplying the local markets with poultry meat and table eggs and, according to the terms of the agreement, it will have seven years to carry out its projects which include setting up five slaughterhouses and three centres for grading table eggs.

Local farmers will supply the company with poultry meat and eggs which will be graded, packed and distributed by the company in the local market through a number of marketing centres.

As to the existing poultry slaughterhouses, they will be purchased by the company within the seven-year period.

The agreement was signed for the government by Industry, Trade and Supply Minister Hamdi Tabbaa and for the company by the chairman of its board, Salem Al Lawi.

The company, which was established in September last year, with an initial JD 9 million capital has already embarked on setting up a poultry slaughterhouse in Duleil in the Zarqa region. This slaughterhouse which will be operational early next year will have a daily production capacity of 30 tonnes.

Exports to Iraq total JD 67.9m

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan's total exports to Iraq in 1987 were worth JD 67.91 million according to Al Dustour newspaper quoting sources at the Amman Chamber of Industry. The paper said these exports included leather and plastic products, medicines, chemicals, engineering and electrical appliances as well as furniture, doors and kitchens.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) If you want to meet with a powerful person, the evening is the best time for this. Be sure to obey all rules and regulations.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Don't try to drop in on anyone unexpected, as this would not surprise the person if you pay a visit, make an appointment.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Don't expect, or insist on, much attention from your mate during the day, as this person is very busy, but the evening should be romantic.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You can get out of an unsatisfactory arrangement with an associate if you use some tact and humor. Don't risk your reputation tonight.

PIRUS (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Your work may begin on a new project this morning, but mundane through and you can accomplish a great deal by the end of the day.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A covert activity requires your im-

Ghor Safi, 3 nearby villages to spend JD 23m in five years

KARAK (Petra) — A total of JD 22,928 million will be spent on development schemes in the southern Jordan Valley regions between 1986 and 1990, according to Ghor Safi District Governor Abdul Karim Malahneh.

He said that the projects are intended to enable local inhabitants increase their income through developing agriculture and exploiting the underground water resources.

Out of this sum, he said, a total of JD 19,583 million will be spent on electric and agricultural projects in the district.

Malahneh noted that the southern Jordan Valley regions include the Ghor Safi town and the villages of Fifa, Diras and Ghor Mazraa.

AMO notifies agricultural traders of import export plan for March

AMMAN (Petra) — The Agricultural Marketing Organisation (AMO) Sunday issued a bulletin in which it named the types of vegetables and fruits which can be exported or imported by Jordan during the coming month.

It said that merchants can export all types of vegetables and fruits and can import all agricultural products except sage, dates and chestnuts. The bulletin made it clear that imports of apples, onions, garlic can only be transacted through the Jordanian Marketing and Processing Company.

Income tax course explains new procedures for deductions, returns

AMMAN (J.T.) — A three-day training course was held recently at the Department of Income Tax for some of the department's employees. Accountants working in the public and private sectors were also invited.

According to "Tax Brief," a bulletin published by the accounting firm Dajani and Alaeed, the aim of the training session was to explain the procedures for the deduction of payroll taxes and the completion of individual tax returns to help save time and effort for both the department and the employers.

The training was held in light of the recent regulation No. (1) of 1987 which was issued to amend regulation No. (8) of 1985. As a result of the new regulation, all employees whose income exceeds JD 100 per month if single, or JD 200 per month if married are liable to submit annual self-assessment returns starting 1986.

"Resident employees who enjoy all or some of the exemptions stated in articles (13 & 14) of the Income Tax Law No. (57) of 1985 and whose source of income is from one employer and does not exceed on a monthly basis JD (100) if single or JD (200) if married."

Prominent Jordanian economist attends international forum

AMMAN (J.T.) — The president of the Arab Society of Certified Accountants (ASCA) "Jordan", Talal Abu-Ghazaleh will depart Monday to Dusseldorf, Federal Republic of Germany, heading ASCA's first delegation to the board meeting of the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC) that will be held March 1 to 5, 1988.

The participation in this international body, which is the highest authority for setting and developing accounting standards worldwide, is one of ASCA's major achievements.

ASCA was elected to the board of the IASC during the last IFAC's international congress, in Tokyo in October 1987 with the participation of 99 accounting bodies from 74 countries.

The Arab Society of Certified Accountants (ASCA) "Jordan" aims through its participation in the board of this internationally important committee to establish an effective Arab presence.

ASCA delegates include: Fouad Alaeed of Arthur Anderson & Co. and Munir Al-Borno of Talal Abu-Ghazaleh & Co.

On the agenda of IASC Board discussions are reports by the specialised subcommittee on financial reporting and comparisons. They will also discuss forming a subcommittee for the harmonisation of application of accounting standards worldwide and the work plan for the coming five years.

School projects in Salt likely to cost JD 1.5m

SALT (Petra) — The overall cost of schools and educational centres, currently under construction in the Balqa Governorate is estimated at JD 1.5 million. Balqa education department director Sa'oud Mahmoud said these projects, scheduled to be completed during the current year, comprise four secondary schools for boys and another one for girls in addition to expanding the premises of the Salt Valley Preparatory School.

Municipalities get loan to open, pave new roads

SALT (Petra) — The Cities and Villages Development Bank has agreed to grant a JD 25,000 loan to municipal councils of Hudeib and Za'atari districts of Balqa Governorate. The loan will be utilised to open and pave new agricultural roads in the two districts.

Jordan to take part in conference on administration

AMMAN (Petra) — Institute of Public Administration (IPA) Director Abdullah Ulayyan left for Cairo Sunday to take part in a conference on administrative development in the Arab World. Ulayyan said he would present to the conference a working paper on training leaders of manpower management and Jordan's experiment in conducting seminars in higher public administration.

While in Cairo, Ulayyan will sign the statute of a newly formed Arab society of specialists in administrative development which will open a branch in Amman next year.

Minister passes Grandal, Mu'ab 1988 budgets

TAFIHLA (Petra) — Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Minister Yousef Jaber has approved of a JD 50,000 budget for Grandal municipal council in the Tafih district.

Grandal Mayor Mohammad Ghanem said that the funds will be spent on purchases of land for public use, lighting streets, and building water reservoirs.

The minister also approved of a JD 112,319 budget for the Mu'ab municipal council in the southern regions of Jordan. The Mu'ab funds will be spent on road building, purchases of land for public use and other municipal services.

The minister also approved tenders for building and asphalt roads at the cost of JD 59,500 in the Karak and Ajloun governments.

GATT predicts 4% growth in world trade during 1988

GENEVA (R) — International trade, led by a sharp rise in shipments of manufactured goods, grew by four per cent last year and seemed set to match that rate again in 1988, the world trade body GATT reported Monday.

The forecast was made "bearing a further upheaval in financial markets or a serious recession in the United States," the annual report by economists of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) said.

"These two developments more than offset a marginal decline in trade in mining products in 1987," the report said. A drop in petroleum trade, due to a sharp recovery in prices, largely accounted for the decline in overall trade of mining products.

Global agricultural production declined by an estimated three per cent — for the first time since 1950. This was partly due to lower market prices, lower support prices and supply control measures for cereal and dairy products in some nations.

Japan and China increased their agricultural imports substantially, the GATT economists said, but gave no figures.

U.S. import of manufactured goods slowed in 1987, the report added, but again gave no figure. The growth rate in merchandise exports last year leapt by 15.5 per cent to a record \$2,450 billion.

This reflected trade expansion, as well as an increase in the value of the U.S. currency and higher dollar prices for petroleum and other primary commodities, the report said.

Referring to the huge U.S. current account deficit and surpluses in Japan and West Germany, the report said: "If 1988 sees progress in reducing the large current account imbalances, there would be an added boost to investor confidence in the functioning of the world economy."

The increase in the volume of world commerce in 1987 was led by a five per cent increase in trade in manufactures, against 3.5 per cent the previous year.

Preliminary data indicated significant declines in import volumes in Norway, Denmark and Australia.

Analysts expect further decline in price of oil

short-term. At that point there may be renewed interest to buy," said Ray Marchica, oil futures analyst with U.S.-based Cargill Investor Services.

In Europe, widely traded Brent crude from the North Sea Brent ended Friday at \$14.47 a barrel for immediate delivery — its lowest since November, 1986 — and \$14.25 for April contracts.

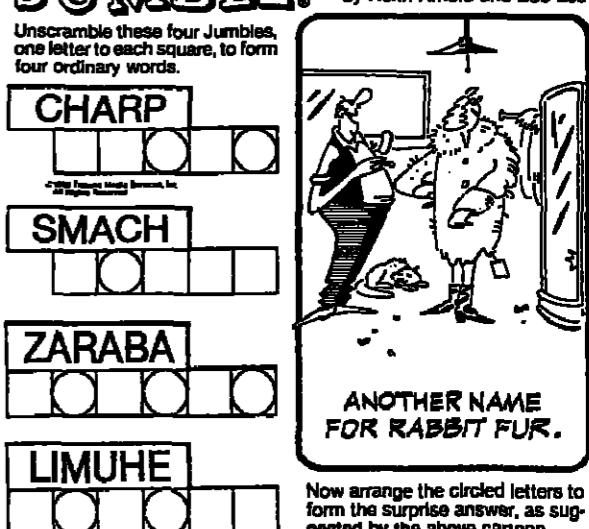
Marchica and other U.S. analysts said, however, they did not expect either a major slide in prices or any extreme over-production.

THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



"He got up at 5:00 AM to go jogging. He poured hot coffee in his sneakers to wake up his feet."

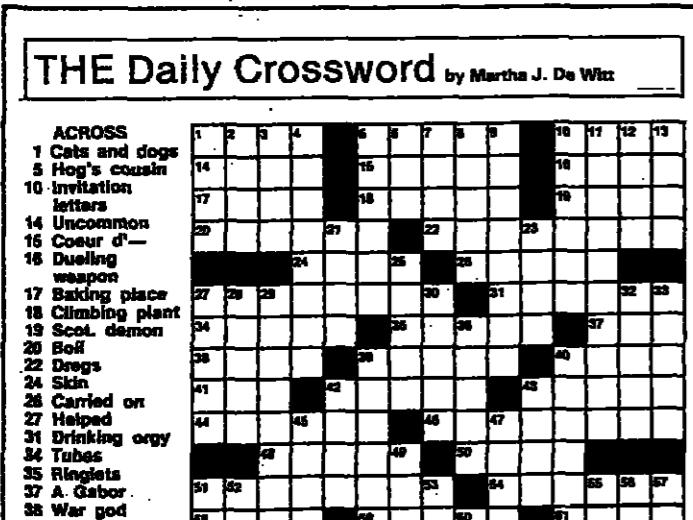
JUMBLE. THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Print answer here: (Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumble: PIKER ADULT MUSEUM PURVEY Answer: What they called that great magician—A SUPER "DUPER"

THE Daily Crossword by Martha J. DeWitt



Andy Capp



Philippine rebels kill 13, spark massive offensive

By Ruben Alabastro
Reuter

MANILA — Communist rebels killed 13 of the Philippine's elite anti-guerrilla scout rangers on a remote mountain road in the year's bloodiest rebel strike, military reports said.

The attack Saturday sparked a massive "search and destroy" operation by troops and helicopters rushed to the Bicol region on the southern tip of the main island of Luzon.

Rebels blew up the army truck with a battery-operated landmine in the mountains of Albay province, 320 km south-east of Manila.

"All 13 were wiped out. Now we're trying to seal off the villages to prevent their (the rebels') escape," area Chief of Staff Col. Romulo Yap said by telephone.

The military casualties were the highest in a single incident this year.

It came a week after government troops killed 14 rebels in

three encounters in Bicol where many of the interior villages are known to be rebel strongholds in the 19-year insurgency waged by the communist New People's Army (NPA).

The army poured several battalions into the area late last year after rebels blew up bridges and power pylons and hijacked a passenger train.

The 13 soldiers, all members of the elite anti-guerrilla Scout Ranger Battalion, were led by a lieutenant, son of the northern Luzon military commander, Brigadier-General Felix Brawner.

Brawner flew in to collect his son's body Sunday, Yap said.

In another incident, a civilian was killed and seven people wounded Saturday when a team

of soldiers and a militia unit fired on each other in a village on central Negros Island, the Philippine News Agency reported.

Each side thought the other was an NPA squad.

On Mindanao, Colonel Antonio Nale denied reports in Manila newspapers that 150 people were killed in clashes Friday between warring Muslim families in Lanao Del Sur province on the southern island. Nale said the only incident was a shootout between soldiers and Muslim separatists which left six Muslims dead.

Southern commander Major-General Cesar Tapia dismissed as "all rhetoric and propaganda" reports that the Moro National Liberation Front was preparing to resume the largely dormant separatist rebellion.

"We have very good relations with their (MNLF) commanders so I don't expect trouble," Tapia told reporters.

A government-MNLF truce has been in effect in the area since last year, marred occasionally by small-scale clashes.

S. African death toll rises to 40 in Angola

JOHANNESBURG (R) — The official South African death toll has risen to 40 since its latest intervention in the Angolan civil war, amid hints from Havana that Cuba is considering withdrawing its forces.

Pretoria announced on Sunday that two more soldiers had been killed in southeastern Angola, where heavy fighting has raged around the government base of Cuito Cuanavale.

South African planes and long-range artillery have been supporting pro-western UNITA rebels against Marxist Angola's Cuban-backed army in some of the biggest battles of a 12-year-old civil war.

Pursuing its usual tight-lipped policy, defence headquarters gave no details of the deaths except that the two men had been killed last Thursday by "indirect enemy fire."

South Africa moved thousands of men into Angola last October to help UNITA, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, turn back a government offensive.

Pretoria cites the presence of an estimated 40,000 Cubans in

Angola to justify its military involvement and refusal to grant independence to neighbouring South African-controlled Namibia.

Cuban President Fidel Castro hinted over the weekend at a possible quick Cuban pullout from Angola if Washington and Pretoria stopped backing UNITA and cleared the way for Namibia's independence.

"I think that in the near future steps will be taken to overcome the misunderstanding that exists," he said in an interview on U.S. television.

The United States announced this month that the principle of a Cuban pullout had been accepted at talks between Angolan, U.S. and Cuban officials in the Angolan capital of Luanda.

South Africa voiced scepticism over the apparent breakthrough. Foreign Minister Piki Botha said Pretoria was ready to attend an all-party conference on Angola-Namibia but indicated it first wanted firm assurances of a Cuban withdrawal.

In the interview, Castro said the misunderstanding was not insurmountable.

U.S. jet executive breaks around-the-world record

HOUSTON (R) — An American aircraft executive and his three-man crew flying a corporate jet set a new eastbound around-the-world speed record Saturday, breaking the mark set last month by a charity benefit flight.

The plane's pilot, Alain Paulson, already holds the westbound trans-global record.

The 19-seat Gulfstream IV jet, dubbed "pursuit of perfection," landed at Houston's Hobby Airport at 8:27 p.m. to finish the trip in 36 hours 8 minutes.

The old record, set last month by an American Boeing 747-SP on a charity flight, was 36 hours 54 minutes, said Paulson, who is

chairman and chief executive officer of Gulfstream Aerospace Corp., of Savannah, Georgia, manufacturers of the record breaking aircraft.

"Everything couldn't have been better. The winds were cooperative. We had a redline all around the world," the 65-year-old pilot said, referring to the "redline" maximum speed sought for the record.

The jet averaged 636 miles per hour (1,025 kph), according to Everett Langworthy, an official with the U.S. National Aeromarine Association who accompanied Paulson for verification purposes.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
1987 Tribune Media Services Inc.

THE LURE OF OVERTRICKS

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH

♦ K 7
9
Q 7 6 5 2
♦ K J 10 6 4

♦ 9 5 4
K Q 8 6 3
10
♦ 9 8 5 3

♦ Q 7

SOUTH

♦ A Q J 10 8 2
A 7 4 2
4
♦ A 2

The bidding:

South West North East

1 ♦ Pass 1 NT Pass

2 ♦ Pass 2 ♦ 3 D

3 ♦ Pass 4 ♦ Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead: Ten of

The rubber bridge player usually doesn't give a rink's hoot about overtricks. If he makes a couple, all well and good; but the contract's the thing. On the other hand, to the duplicate (ital) aficionado (end italic) overtricks can be all-important. That gives clever defenders the opportunity to exploit declarer's greed.

This hand is from the Life Master Pairs at a recent North American championship. North's one no

trump response was forcing. Note South's decision to bid his weak four-card heart suit in preference to a jump rebid of spades he did not want to risk losing a possible heart fit.

West led his singleton in his partner's suit. Sitting East was Tom Snow, business manager of New York's prestigious Cavendish Club. He won the jack of diamonds and smoothly shifted to his low club!

Declarer took his ace, cashed the ace of hearts and ruffed a heart.

Since a crossruff would have promoted West's nine, declarer drew trumps and he could then have claimed 10 tricks, conceding two heart tricks to the opponents. But East's shift to a club at trick two had all the earmarks of a singleton and, after all, this was duplicate. With the help of the "marked" finesse for the queen of clubs, at least one overtrick seemed there for the taking. So declarer led a club to the jack, and a satisfied East took his queen and shifted to a heart for a one-trick set.

At the other tables East continued with a diamond at trick two. Declarer ruffed high, trumped a heart on the board, drew trumps and continued with the ace-king of clubs to earn an unexpected bonus of two overtricks.

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THE LAST EMPEROR... Bernardo Bertolucci directing Wu Tao who plays the emperor Pu Yi as an adolescent. The film on the life of the man who went from ruling China at the age of three to tending botanical gardens in his

mid-fifties has taken off, with four Golden Globes (Best Film, Best Director, Best Script, Best Original Score), nine Oscar nominations, and box office records smashed across the world.

Calm returns to Armenia

MOSCOW (R) — Calm returned to the southern Republic of Armenia Sunday as leaders of protests calling for the redrawing of regional boundaries gave Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev a month's grace to deal with their grievances.

Residents of the republic's capital, Yerevan, told Reuters by telephone that the streets were quiet.

Moscow Radio said Saturday that leaders of the protests had suspended their mass demonstrations for a month.

Hundreds of thousands of people demonstrated in Yerevan last week to demand the return to Soviet Armenia of Nagorno-Karabakh, a predominantly Armenian region administered since 1923 by the neighbouring Republic of Azerbaijan.

The crash occurred shortly after 4 a.m. Moscow time (0100 GMT), TASS said.

Two Armenian envoys, who outlined the protesters' grievances to Gorbachev said on television in Armenia Saturday evening that the Soviet leader was

studying the call to return the disputed region to Armenian control.

Yerevan residents said poet Silvyan Kaputikyan and writer Zori Balayan told viewers they had spent more than an hour explaining to Gorbachev the history of Nagorno-Karabakh and why Armenians were making claims with it.

"Kaputikyan said that this is an old problem and now Armenians are speaking openly because of the atmosphere of plasnost," one resident said. Glasnost, the Kremlin's policy of openness about the country's problems.

Gorbachev promised the Armenian representatives the problem would be "justly solved," the residents said.

The Kremlin leader appealed Friday for calm in Armenia and Nagorno-Karabakh.

About three-quarters of Nagorno-Karabakh's residents are Armenian, a people of long-standing Christian tradition.

Armenians say many resent being under the jurisdiction of Azerbaijan, a republic with a predominantly Muslim culture.

The Soviet Union's first deputy prosecutor, who was among Kremlin officials sent to the region, denied that any Armenians had died in clashes in Nagorno-Karabakh.

Prosecutor Alexander Katrushev made the denial in an interview published in the Feb. 26 issue of the Armenian communist party daily Kommunist, which reached Moscow Sunday.

"There was a rumour about the murder of 60 people of Armenian nationality, but the fact is that no one of Armenian nationality was a victim of murder," Katrushev was quoted as saying.

A Kremlin envoy sent to Yerevan, junior Politburo member Vladimir Dolgikh, said Thursday that there had been "victims" in clashes between Armenians and Azerbaijanis in Nagorno-Karabakh, but did not elaborate.

The president of the Soviet Union on

United States.

The cabinet named a new president, Education Minister Manuel Solis Palma, and commanders of the 16,000-strong armed forces declared their solidarity with Noriega.

Noriega made very astute moves," said a European ambassador. "He had apparently expected a manoeuvre to get him out, he was prepared for it, and he came out on top."

Noriega faced an unprecedented constitutional challenge to his de facto rule Thursday when the country's figurehead civilian president, Eric Arturo Delvalle, announced he had decided to dismiss the general as head of the armed forces.

TASS said the flight originated in the Byelorussian capital of Minsk, with stops in the Volga basin industrial city of Kuibyshev and Tyumen, a Siberian oil city, before a final scheduled landing in Surgut, a city of more than 150,000 people located in western Siberia.

Eight experienced doctors were also brought in from the regional centre of Tyumen, and local doctors and blood donors mobilised, TASS said.

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Within hours, Panama's parliament met in emergency session and fired Delvalle instead, saying he had violated the constitution and had been inspired by the

and had been inspired by the

presidency.

"Delvalle has no power base

and little credibility as an opposition figure," said a Latin envoy.

While he served as nominal president, Delvalle showed no sympathy for the civic crusade, an anti-Noriega movement which last year sought to hasten the end of military rule by organising demonstrations of mostly middle-class Panamanians who waved little handkerchiefs at the guns.

Last year, Delvalle repeatedly attempted to ban anti-Noriega demonstrations, branding them subversive attempts to undermine the government.

The crusade ran out of momentum when the government responded with force, using teargas and shotguns against demonstrators who had no taste for violence.</